

Happenings In New Westminster

Another Jail Break--Run of Sockeyes So Far Very Limited.

Fisherman Standing Firm--Slave Lake Power Company's Proposition.

New Westminster, July 11--Two more men are missing from the jail here. Paul Langley and W. Grice have taken French leave. The escape occurred near Moody Square in the afternoon. Langley was in for two years, and had ten weeks to serve. The guards saw them run, but simple steps were taken, and they dared not leave the rest of the gaol. Grice was sentenced for killing sheep. He was serving two years and had put in half his time.

The report from Westminster is that as yet the run of sockeyes is very limited, and it is the same on Sound. The fisherman are staying firm, according to the officers of the C. P. R., and royal New Westminster their statement is borne out. There are no boats fishing here. Even if there were they would not fish, for the sockeyes have as yet failed to put in an appearance, except in limited numbers. The canners on the Sound are having no better luck. Captain Suttler, manager of Pidiglo Island cannery, Fairhaven, has made a trip through the Gulf, and expressed the opinion that the run of sockeyes will not commence in earnest until July 25.

The strawberries of this district are to receive well deserved advertising in the Old Country. Mr. Whiting, of Burnaby being engaged in making a collection to be shipped to England for exhibition. One of the contributors is Mr. Joseph Wintermute, who showed in town today boxes of several useful varieties which commend themselves for general purposes.

Mr. William Jefferson of Teuton, Man., was in town today, with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. J. Bradnith. Mr. Jefferson is interested in lumbering, and carries a number of logs down town 40 miles south of Winnipeg. Like many other Eastern lumbermen, he has been casting sheep's eyes at the big trees of British Columbia, and as the result of some cruising he has done during the last few weeks he will soon become the possessor of a timber berth and remove his mill thither.

In connection with the big Slave Lake Power proposition, the plan to supply power to Whitefish and Everett, as well as Westminster and Vancouver, A trunk line will be established from Vancouver to Portland, supplying some 33 towns with electric power.

A party of six or seven riflemen, from this city will go down to Victoria tomorrow afternoon and will take in the rifle matches at Clover Point, which open on the 20th inst. The local men calculate to carry off some of the trophies.

**MRS. BEN GORDON
DIES SUDDENLY**

Former Resident of This City Passed Away Yesterday in Connecticut.

Winnipeg, July 11--Intelligence has been received here today of the sudden death in Connecticut of Mrs. Gordon, wife of Lt.-Gov. Sir John Macmillan of Victoria, B. C., and formerly of Winnipeg. Mrs. Gordon and her sister, Mrs. MacDonald, widow of the late J. A. MacDonald, who died suddenly at Victoria, were on a visit in Connecticut, when Mrs. Gordon succumbed to heart weakness. The body will be brought to Winnipeg for interment. Deceased was a sister of Lt.-Governor Macmillan, of Manitoba.

TROUBLE IN BALKANS IS NOW AVERTED

Bulgaria Heeds the Powers And Countermands Ordering Out Reserves.

Bulgaria, July 11--In a semi-official statement issued today, the government says it has gladly taken cognizance of the declarations by some of the powers that Turkey has no aggressive plans, and that they are ready to intervene with a view to the withdrawal of the Turkish reinforcements from the Balkans. The Bulgarian government, led by the Turkish promise of better treatment of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. The government consequently, immediately revoked the counter measures it had ordered to be taken, notably the calling out of the reserves. It is the general impression here that danger of a conflict has passed.

CRAWFORD CREEK'S RICH IRON DEPOSITS

Expert Reports Properties Very Extensive and of Great Value.

Nelson, July 11--W. Blakemore, the well known mining engineer and expert, returned yesterday to the city from a visit of inspection to the iron properties at the head of Crawford creek, and reports that the leads contain iron ore of the highest grade known, viz.: specular. A six foot lead has been exposed for a distance of over two miles, and development work down shows that the ore is of the best quality along the whole surface of the outcrop. The property is five miles from Kootenay lake, with which easy connection could be made by an all-rail tramway.

The property was located last fall just before the snow came, by Bruce J. G. Devlin and associates of the city, within easy reach of the railway, and fuel cheaply and the large bodies of lower grade hematite ores at Kitimat, 14 miles off, the conditions are considered most promising for the location of iron and steel works somewhere along the lake.

KINGDOM OF TOBACCO TRUST

The year's consumption of tobacco in the United States alone includes 7,000,000,000 of cigars, 10,000,000,000 of cigarettes and 280,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. The one item of smoking and chewing tobacco, exclusive of cigars, cigarettes and snuff, registers an annual over-all value of more than \$300,000,000. In addition, England consumes 1,000,000,000, Japan 3,000,000,000 and China 1,500,000,000 cigarettes every twenty-four hours. This means cigarette pulling burns up 45,000,000 pounds of tobacco and puts about \$4,000,000 into the bank account of the American tobacco grower, giving the giant balance to the trust. Everybody's Magazine.

HEAT KILLS FIVE.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 11--Five deaths and more than a score of prostrations resulted from today's heat. The maximum temperature was 94 degrees.

POWDERS MILLS EXPLODE.

Birmingham, July 11--A terrific powder explosion took place in the coming mill of the Birmingham powder mills today, instantly killing four men, and completely wrecking the building.

STRIKE AVOIDED.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 11--The machinists and the manufacturers agreed upon a wage schedule today, both sides making concessions, and thus avoiding a strike.

FLOODS IN SILESIA.

Troppau, Silesia, July 11--The largest floods ever known in this district have occurred. Numerous villages have been inundated, causing the collapse of many houses. Railway communication is interrupted and bridges destroyed.

CARMEN'S ULTIMATUM.

C. P. R. Management Given Until Tomorrow to Answer.

Montreal, July 11--A committee representing carmen of three Eastern divisions of the C. P. R., have sent an ultimatum to the management, to which they expect an answer by Monday morning at 10 o'clock, relative to their demands made in the matter of wages and other things.

Rescued From Wrecked Ship

Captain Oertel and the Crew of the German Ship Edith are Safe.

With Eleven Men He Starts Sea-Ward and Reaches Norfolk Island.

Special to the Colonist.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 11--The fears existing for the safety of Captain Oertel of the German ship Edith, which after going from Victoria loaded lumber on the Sound, was wrecked on March 10 last on Nereus shoal, northwest of New Caledonia, were set at rest this afternoon by the receipt of a cablegram announcing the safe arrival of the Edith at Norfolk Island.

At present the place seems in a fair way to become a thriving centre of industrial enterprise.

Mr. George Thomson, the Government Agent, was quickly going on with his work at the government office, south end of First avenue, yesterday afternoon when there was a knock at the door. It was a sailor, a foreign-looking gentleman wearing that air of proprietorship which certain people assume when they go into public offices, as if they were firmly convinced that kings, potentates and government officials are only the servants of the people, and that any individual of the sovereign people one and indivisible, has the right to exact humble obeisance from such a personage in issue. The visitor held in his hand a blue paper.

"Allo," says he, "does ces ma pa, I vescha da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"Are you a British subject?"

"Ees, a Britisch man, dees ma pa, eet all right."

"I am, and can you read English?"

A shade fell upon the face of the gentleman from the Adriatic as he replied slowly:

"No can read, but I speka da Englese good, see?"

"Well, I'm afraid I can't put you on the list, my friend."

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."

"You want your name put on the voters' list, is that it?" queried Mr. Thomson.

"Ees, si, dass est. I vanta da votta."</p

When the Sight of Your Food Gives a Healthy Appetite

IT'S

CARNE'S GROCERIES

When It Doesn't, It Isn't

Orange Parade

To Centennial

Local Lodges to Observe Twelfth of July by Church Services.

Arrangements to be Followed in Other Houses of Worship.

Today, July 12th, of glorious memory to adherents of Orange orders, will be observed by parade of the members of the city lodges to the Centennial Methodist Church, but in the church they will be joined by the True Blues, and an appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman. Following are the service arrangements in the various other cities churches:

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenkins, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude in B flat, F. C. Harrington
Veni, Psalms Cathedral Psalmist
Te Deum Roberts in G
Magnificat L. E. Moore in D
Hymns 280, 281, 283

Organ—Offertory in F J. L. Lemire
Evening

Organ—Request T. J. Barrett

Psalm Cathedral Psalmist

Magnificat Nonne Dimitissi

Hymns 280, 281, 283

Organ—Recessional F. J. Barrett

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services—Holy communion, 8 a. m.;

morning service, 11 a. m.; evening service,

7 p. m. Preacher at morning service, Rev.

Canon Beaudin; preacher at evening service,

Rev. W. B. Allen.

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante Calkins

Venite Burrows

Psalm for 12th Morning Cathedral Psalmist

Te Deum Ward

Benedictus Barnby

Hymns 218, 219, 220

Voluntary—Fantasia Hemmings

Evening.

Voluntary—Elevation St. Sacra

Psalm 225

Psalm for 12th Evening Cathedral Psalmist

Magnificat Turie

Nonne Dimitissi St. John's

Hymns 260, 261, 262

Recessional Hymn 247

Voluntary—March Town

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

At the Church of Our Lord there will be services at 11 and 7 a. m., with sermons by the rector, Rev. H. J. Wood.

Strangers always welcome.

Morning.

Organ—Antiphon Oosten

Psalm As Set

Te Deum Cathedral Psalmist

Jubilate As Set

Offertory—Antiphon Ward

Hymns 281, 277, 254

Voluntary—March in G Hill

Evening.

Voluntary—Adagio Lovett

Venite No. 1

Psalm—As Set Cathedral Psalmist

Te Deum 202, 308, 270

Offertory—Area Salome

Vesper Hymn M. S.

Voluntary—March in F Therese

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins, litany and sermon at 11; evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary Cathedral Psalmist

Psalm Cathederal Psalmist

Te Deum Cathederal Psalmist

Offertory—Voluntary 161, 231, 231

Organ—Voluntary Oosten

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary Cathedral Psalmist

Psalm Cathederal Psalmist

Te Deum Cathederal Psalmist

Offertory—Voluntary 234, 271, 20

Organ—Voluntary Oosten

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

The services are as follows: 8 a. m.,

body communion; 11 a. m., morning service;

Mr. Molynaux, R. N., 3 p. m., Craig

flower; Rev. W. D. Barber, 7 p. m., even-

ing prayer; Rev. W. D. Barber.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The local order of Orangemen, accom-

panied by the Sons of England, will, this

morning, march to the church, where they

will be joined by the True Blues, when an

appropriate sermon will be preached by the

pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman. At 7 p. m., the subject will be "How to Be Happy," a sermon for summer. Special music will be provided for the day as follows:

Morning.

Anthem—In Humble Faith and Holy

Love

Offertory

Solo—Phans of Peace

Hymn Evening.

Voluntary—

Hymn—Whist Are These Arm'd in

White

Offertory

Solo—Phans of Peace

Hymn Evening.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Flower Sunday. Special services and

special decorations. Morning service,

the organ, choir, plant and man.

Evening service at 7:30. When ad-

dresses will be delivered by Rev. J. P.

Westman and A. J. Pineo. Evening sub-

jects.

The proportion of university students

increases in the United States at the

rate of 5 per cent per annum; in Ger-

many the rate is 6 per cent, while in

Great Britain the proportion is station-

ary.

The Victoria Cricket Club defeated the

Barracks on Saturday afternoon by 73

runs.

THE VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL.

The Law Students' baseball team will play the Oak Bay diamond on Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock. The line-up of the team will be: Lowe, pitcher; Allott, catcher; W. Blackburn, 1st base; A. Janion, 2nd base; L. Mills, short stop; S. J. Patton, 3rd base; H. A. Turner, left field; H. C. Keefer, centre field; H. Hall, right field.

The next game in the business league will be between Weiler Bros. and the grocers' aggregation, at Beacon Hill, on Monday evening.

The Capitals were all but defeated by the Esquimalts intermediate yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill. It most decidedly looked as if the game was going to be decided after the first half, as the Capitals scored seven runs in the second inning and turned their opponents down for a big round cipher. They went skyward in the eighth, however, and things commenced to happen. The Esquimalts started a procession round the bags, which looked like the flitting of shadows. Before the side retired, there were seven more runs tacked on to their score, which made it stand 14 to 13 in the Capitals' favor. The former were shut out for the ninth before they had a chance to score.

T. Allen and J. Lorimer were the batters for the Capitals, and Potts, Winsley and Attewell for the vanquished. F. Hutchinson inspired a very impartial game.

ROWING.

The Vancouver Rowing Club's senior and junior crews are practising hard for the N. P. A. A. regatta on the 24th of this month. Mr. Payton, who is coaching the crews, accompanies the crews on their daily spins. The men are reported to be getting into good shape, and expect to give the J. B. A. A. rowers a run for the championship.

The senior crew is composed of F. B. Springer, stroke; George W. Seymour, three; Hugh Springer, two; and R. C. Spinks, bow.

GOLF.

It is rarely given to goiters to see an amateur outdrive a professional in a driving competition, but C. H. Seeley, the Connecticut state champion, recently accomplished the feat during the open tournament of the Brooklawn County Club at Bridgeport. Seeley has always been noted for his slashing long game, but on this occasion he proved to be a man who could drive well 220 yards, with an actual carry of some 215 yards. The drive was made across the wind, and over a level country. Seeley has a full swing and a follow through of the most orthodox style, and he seems to get every ounce of strength into his swing at the moment of impact. It was no fluke, either, as his first drive measured 220 yards, which equalled that of Gilbert Nichols, who earned second place. He was driving, too, against the best professionals in the country, and his honors were consequently greater.

FACHTING.

The fifth race of the one design class was sailed yesterday at 3 o'clock in a stiff breeze. Redskin led at the start, with Oneida just to leeward and Marietta slightly astern. The racers were single scull, regular midgets. Redskin maintained her lead, Marietta abandoning the race and Oneida also falling out before Macaulay Point was reached. Redskin completed one round in 35 minutes and won the race.

CRICKET.

The game between H. M. S. Amphiion and the Victoria Cricket Club "A" team, played at the Canteen grounds yesterday, was won by the latter, on the first innings, by 24 runs. For the naval men, Capt. Hall and Assistant Paymaster Gedge batted well in the first innings, but the others could do nothing with the bowlers. Miss Taylor, Reed, Jackson, Murray, and Lt. L. T. Drake, all did well, and Capt. Hall and Lt. T. L. Thorpe-Doublie hit very freely for their runs. For the winners, W. A. Ward, B. J. Perry, B. H. T. Drake, and A. L. Taylor, batted well, Ward's innings including five hits for four, and Perry's, two fours and a six. It was a rather happy coincidence that the three first named gentlemen, members of the famous 1892 Victoria cricket team, should all get into double figures. The following is the score:

H. M. S. AMPHION.

First Innings.

Capt. C. L. Hall, c. Ward, b. Reed 15

Asst. Paymaster J. L. Gedge, c. and

b. Taylor 12

Lt. B. Butcher, c. Armstrong, 1

Taylor, b. 1

Asst. A. E. D. Moore, c. Ward, b. 3

Taylor, 3

Staff Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

Asst. Paymaster J. Murray, c. Worlock, b. Taylor, 8

There Never was a Day

Since we began selling Groceries when this was not the best Grocery for you to deal with regularly. Always something special. Bring your order here next time. For the next few days you'll find some especially nice.

CANNED PEACHES, in 2½ lb. tins 20c.

CANNED PEARLS, in 2½ lb. tins 20c.

CANNED APRICOTS, in 2½ lb. tins 20c.

CANNED PINEAPPLE, in 2 lb. tins 20c.

MOWAT & WALLACE,
GROCERS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, July 11.—The stock market was again subjected to severe selling pressure today under the impulsion of the same motives as have prompted the selling for the two days previously. The market opened at 60½ Cents, the market's most recent upturn, feature of the market and carried the price down to 114. An extreme decline from yesterday of 4½ and from last week of 11¾. The attack of the market was obviously a purchased hand but it was equally evident that the bear tactics were based upon knowledge or conviction of the existence of large orders to liquidate in the market beyond the unshaken confidence of the market leaders in the New York Central capital issues. There was no immediate news to account for the general decline and it seemed to be based upon nothing more than a general sense of the relative level of securities must be made to conform to new conditions in the money market and industrial affairs before any real demand for securities can be anticipated or rendered possible.

B. H. Eaton, superintendent of the Victoria city schools, has returned from a trip to Vancouver.

R. Fotheringham and wife came down from Vancouver last evening.

W. K. Houston has returned from a trip to the Mainland.

Alex. McDermott returned from Vancouver last evening.

Mrs. Spofford is back from Chilliwack, where she has been in attendance at the first international convention.

Capt. Beechel and Mrs. Beechel came down from Vancouver last evening.

Miss Gottwalt, stewardess of the Dominion hotel, has returned from a trip to Vancouver.

Mrs. E. Maynard and daughter have left for Seattle on a visit to friends.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow and family have taken up their residence on Dahlus road, at the home formerly occupied by J. Fred Hume.

Mrs. Clement Rowlands, formerly of Victoria, but now of Oakland, Calif., is in the city on visit to relatives. Mr. Rowlands, who is choir leader in the First Presbyterian church of Oakland, is now on a visit to Denver.

Capt. Freeman, W. A. Gomperz and Jas. L. Lawton, San Francisco, have arrived in the city. They are witnesses in the Hooper vs. Dousman case. They are staying at the Drift.

J. McCormach, Ladysmith; J. Simpson, Nelson; E. McCormach and John Kirby, St. Paul; M. F. Vane, E. Nelson and George Gates, of Minneapolis; Minn.; W. J. Cottell, wife and child, of Portland, Oregon, are registered at the Brunswick.

G. W. Killibrew and A. H. McGillivray, tourists of Portland, are at the Queens.

John McDonald and wife, of Sequim, Wash., are at the Queens.

P. Lasson, of Sioux City, Iowa, is at the Queens.

Geo. McKay and F. J. Stewart, of Shawinigan, are at the Queens.

Mrs. Ernest A. Leigh, of San Francisco, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Geo. Simpson, James Bay.

W. N. Jones, wife and family, of Portland, are registered at the Hotel Victoria.

Noble Tubman, Jos. Pearson and C. Dobson, of Duncan, are at the Hotel Victoria.

Geo. Cudliffe, manager of the Sidney saw mills, is at the Victoria.

A. C. Rhinehart, Spokane, Wash., is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

W. W. Louver, Jefferson, Ore., is at the Hotel Victoria.

A. J. McMurtrie, Ladysmith, is a guest of the Victoria.

P. C. Peterson, Port Townsend, is in the city. He is registered at the Hotel Victoria.

E. W. MacLean, wife and four children, of Vancouver, are spending a few days in the city. They are registered at the Victoria.

Mrs. Geo. A. Griffen and Mrs. A. Hollingshead, Port Townsend, are at the Hotel Victoria.

—

RECIPIROCITY WITH CANADA.

What the Minnesota Branch of the National Reciprocity League is Doing.

Writing from Washington to the Chicago Record-Herald, Walter Wellman, the well known Washington correspondent, remarked that the Minnesota Branch of the National Reciprocity League, which has been instrumental in the movement for reciprocity with Canada, and he attributed no small part of the headway that movement has gained to the active work done by this organization. This is better appreciated, perhaps, by the people outside of the state than those within it.

The Minnesota branch grew out of a gradually strengthening interest in trade with Canada, which has been manifested by a number of newspapers and leading men throughout the state. The state was strongly represented at the Canadian Reciprocity conference of the Detroit last December, and the delegates came back to form an organization at home that would be clearly instrumental in pushing for reciprocity with Canada. The Minnesota branch, for more than three months, has been instrumental in that convention the great importance of establishing better trade relations with the now rapidly growing and expanding country to the west. The Minnesota branch, however, bears with the memory of what was accomplished in the American West in a short time, realized that Western and, indeed, all Canada, was the verge of an era of great development.

A conference of business men was called to meet in Minneapolis in the latter part of December. The attention will be given to the matter of reciprocity, and the gathering was a surprising demonstration of the amount of interest in bettering the trade relations between the two countries.

It is the desire of the people in that organization, which has since taken on form and substance.

John Miller, the first governor of the state of North Dakota, now citizen of Duluth, and whose health business has been elected president, C. C. Webber, of Minneapolis, and R. A. Kirk of St. Paul, both substantial business men, were elected vice-presidents; F. A. Chamberlain, of St. Paul, president of the Executives.

The organization is now being completed by the appointment of vice-presidents in each county in the state. The Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm. An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser, the money will be refunded.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION NAME

This successful and highly popular remedy, as an emollient, tonic, antiseptic, and antidiarrhoeal, has been granted a patent by the British Government, and has had a wide distribution throughout the world.

The author of the "Principles of Medicine" with Canada is now brighter than for many years, and the Minnesota Branch of the Reciprocity League proposes to make the most of the favorable circumstances.

YOUNG OLD PEOPLE OF TO-DAY.

People quit growing old at 40 half a century ago. They quit it when they ceased thinking themselves old at 40, not to speak of drinking themselves old at 40. The young man of 50 or 60 now wears the natty sack tweeds or serges that his son or grandson wears, tipped off with a jaunty hat. He goes to baseball, the races; he keeps up with the procession, and is all in for a good time in moderation healthfully.

The young woman with the white collar, with the gay hat, who has the manners of a youthful but self-respecting girl of 20 in the last century, is his

TIREN MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIDAL DIFFERENCES.

Note—Tides are obtained by the use of these differences in Pacific standard time for the 12th Meridian West.

I. WITH TIDE TABLE FOR VICTORIA.

Esquimalt, at the Dry Dock, Front Street, during low water, from May to October, 1900, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria; for time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It takes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarapsalis helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

—

Money to Loan

On Improved Security at
Lowest Current Rates.

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 FORT ST.

"BEEF MEAL," "BEEF MEAL"

Just Received a Shipment of That Egg Invigorator

Sylvester Feed Co.,

87 89 YATES STREET

Lyra Arrives From the Orient

Reached Port Yesterday Morning From Yokohama And Ports.

The Quarantined Kaga Maru ...Aki Maru Sails For Far Eastern Ports.

Steamer Lyra, of the Boston Tugboat Company, Capt. Williams, reached port yesterday morning from the Orient, coincident with the arrival of the steamer Aki Maru, Capt. Eckstrand, of the Nippon Yusen Yawata Line, which had been en route from Seattle en route to the Far East. The steamer Lyra brought no passengers, but she had a fair cargo of 2,100 tons of general freight, mostly Japanese and Chinese merchandise, including some consignments of the new crop of Japanese tea. The cargo for this port was smaller than usual.

On her present voyage the steamer went to North China ports, and entered the Tientsin Harbor, July 10, under the chief engineer taking advantage of the visit to Tientsin to go to Peking. They said yesterday that the failure of the steamer Lyra, part of North China is causing much alarm, for many fear that trouble will result.

Further details regarding the case of plague on the Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu liner Kaga Maru were received by the steamer Lyra. The Kaga Maru had been in quarantine for 10 days, and was to be released on the 26th, the day following the departure of the Lyra. It appears that the patient, a Japanese, was suffering from illness when the vessel arrived at Yokohama. As the symptoms were suspicious, the vessel was not allowed to enter the harbor, and the man was kept under observation for 48 hours. An examination revealed the presence of plague bacilli. In order to confirm the diagnosis the temperature was taken every hour, when all points were removed as to the nature of the disease. The vessel was immediately ordered to the quarantine station for ten days' detention.

The passengers traveling by the Kaga Maru numbered 13 in the cabins, seven second class, and 48 steerage. Out of the 13 cabin passengers seven were foreigners, while there were three foreign engineers in the second class. The majority of the steerage passengers were Chinese. The cargo was disinfected at Nagasaki prior to its being landed at San Francisco.

The large quantity of flour carried on board the Kaga Maru was exposed to the sun before delivery, while other articles were disinfected with carbolic acid.

In connection with the quarantining of the Kaga Maru, the Japan Herald says: "The outbreak of plague on the Kaga Maru raises one of two possibilities. The Kaga Maru left Seattle on May 30 and arrived here on the 15th inst. She was thence 14 clear days between ports. It is generally calculated that a case of plague takes from seven to ten days to develop, and if this be correct the man who is now suffering from the disease was infected on board. Otherwise, Seattle must be considered as an infected port, a condition which there is no responsible suppose to exist. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand, if the vessel was infected on her outward voyage, why only one of those on board should be attacked and why such a long time should have elapsed before the disease manifested itself. If the vessel was infected on her outward trip the disease must have been spread by the rats on board, which was presumably the way the disease was carried to Sidney some two or three years ago. The steamer did not call at the Ocean docks here when bound outward as usual, her passengers being put on board in the Royal Roads."

TIFF STEAMER AMUR.

Report That She Will Make Vancouver Her Home Port Hereafter.

It has been rumored for some time that the steamer Amur would not come to Victoria on her return from the North, but inquiries here failed to elicit any information in that regard. The Vancouver Ledger has this to say in that connection: "It is stated Amur will make Vancouver her home port for the rest of the season, dating from this trip. Her time, when she has to make the run from here to Victoria and return at the end of each Northern trip, is too limited to allow of loading the heavy cargo shipments which always await her at this port. Therefore, it has been decided to cut out the extra run to Victoria, which is not very necessary any way."

A FAST PASSAGE.

Vessel Which Crossed the Pacific in Steamship Time.

Capt. Brabender, of the ship Arctic Stream, now at Portland, has the honor of making the fastest passage ever made with a sailing vessel between Yokohama and the Columbia River. This record passage was made about six years ago, with the British ship Selkirkshire, which then crossed the Pacific in 21 days. The British steamship C. of Perth came along about the same time, and was 22 days in making the voyage. The nearest approach to the remarkable passage made by the Selkirkshire was by the Oberon, which covered the distance in 23 days. A number of vessels have made it in 24 and 25 days, but anything under 30 days is considered a fast passage. The Arctic Stream is owned by the "Shire Line" people, and Capt. Brabender has sailed in nearly all of their ships, and had not made a slow passage. His voyage inward from Honolulu this year was the best of the season from that port, being only 15 days.

FROM COPPER ISLANDS

Schooner Oscar and Hattie Returned to Port Yesterday With 335 Skins.

The sailing schooner Oscar and Hattie, which returned to port yesterday from her cruise on this coast and off the Copper Islands, whither she went after the season closed here, brought a comparatively small catch. She had 335 skins. The schooner returned to port owing to dissatisfaction amongst

Victoria Wins The Second Game

Schock And His Everett Aggregation Taken Into Camp.

Chase Makes Wonderful One-Hand Catch At Critical Time.

I'm sittin' dere on de big gran' stan'
Nd holler to get dat ball down.
N'd know dere's shoutin' out
Ba crimp—I tlink it's gran'.
De great big Schock, he make t'row re-ball.
N'd day bang 'im cross de lot—
Viens et mon' eber, you know dat ball—
Oven' t'ink dat ball's what.
Etcetera.

Garcon in blue, wit' litt'l yell'er cap,
He can't make hit at all, he's got a cap;
Pitchee, he's got a cap, he's got a strike—
De catcher, he get de ball.
Mon' dieu—but she's sellin', gran'.
And ba crimp, mon' view, what you t'link—
Chase get dat ball one han'.

And wen' those litt'l yell'ers in red suit,
Is hit again' why sappe'e.
One man' name' t'ink, he get a hit,
Lent. He go over do de ball.
And wen' those boy from Everett
He's fin' de game to through.
He say, "we play ball on Yankee States—
But they play in Canada, too!!!

FOR THIS ORIENT.

Steamer Aki Maru, of the Nippon Yūsen Kaihatsu Line, which came to the Ocean dock yesterday afternoon for the Orient, had a fair cargo of general merchandise. She had a heavy shipment of flour, and an average amount of cotton, as well as some smaller shipments of machinery, beer, and general freight. There were few saloon passengers. Among the saloon passengers was Rev. Calvin Mateer, founder of Tengchow college at Tengchow, North China. He missed the lines when she sailed from San Fransisco and the big steamship held the Ocean dock until after the arrival of the steamer Majestic yesterday in order that the latter might connect.

The steamer Shōwa Maru, of this line, and the steamer Empress of India, of the C. P. R. line are due from the Orient on Tuesday. Steamer Tremont, which sailed from Yokohama on June 30, and the steamer Olympia, which sailed on Tuesday last, are also en route.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorologist, Victoria City Office, SYNOP.—July 11—8 p.m.

The barometer is 30.08, and high on the low over the interior southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 62 Mean 66

Highest 66 Lowest 62

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 10 miles southwest.

12 p.m. 24 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 62 Mean 66

Highest 66 Lowest 62

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 10 miles southwest.

12 p.m. 24 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 62 Mean 66

Highest 66 Lowest 62

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 10 miles southwest.

12 p.m. 24 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 62 Mean 66

Highest 66 Lowest 62

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 10 miles southwest.

12 p.m. 24 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 62 Mean 66

Highest 66 Lowest 62

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 10 miles southwest.

12 p.m. 24 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 62 Mean 66

Highest 66 Lowest 62

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 10 miles southwest.

12 p.m. 24 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly winds, give fair, stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on Saturday, July 11.

Deg. 5 a.m. 6

In The World of Labor

Miscellaneous Siftings and Comments.

—T. H. Twigg.

PERSISTENCE WINS.

G IANS that power that dazes more than eyes. It is oft but perseverance in disguise. Continued effort, of itself, implies a spite of countless falls, the power to rise.

"Twixt failure and success, the peat's so fine.

Men sometimes know not when they touch the line.

Just when the pearl was waiting one more plunge,

How many a strugger has thrown up the sponge!

As the tide goes clear out, it comes clear in.

In business, 'tis at turns the wheat w'n,

And 'o'er how true, when shades of doubt dismay,

"Tis often darkest just before the day."

A little more persistence, courage, vim?

Then take this hint for the bittersweet cup:

"There is no failure, save in giving up.

No real fall as long as one still tries,

For living so-tho's make the strong man wise."

There's no defeat, in truth, save from within;

Unless you're beaten there, you're bound to win." —Henry Austin.

Unions meeting this week:

Bartenders Monday, 8 p.m.

Laborers Monday, 8 p.m.

Tongshorers Monday, 8 p.m.

Boilermakers Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Printing Pressmen Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Trades Council Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Boilermakers' Helpers Thursday, 8 p.m.

Artists Thursday, 8 p.m.

Members Friday, 8 p.m.

The Trades and Labor Council has not yet decided for socialism, although at its last meeting the constitution was overridden and delegates from two unions chartered by the American Labor Union of Denver, Col., a self-declared socialist organization, seated.

The constitution of the council provides (Art. II, Sec. 5): "Only unions affiliated with the international union of their respective trade, or a national union if an international union does not exist, shall be eligible to representation at the Trades and Labor Council."

The union first admitted, the Woodworkers' Union, under the jurisdiction of the Associated Woodworkers International Union of America; the second union admitted, the Hackmen, comes under the jurisdiction of the Team Drivers' International Union of America.

By pre-arranged arrangement, the Socialist element were in the majority, and not only succeeded in securing representation for their clandestine "labor" organizations, but elected whom they chose for officers.

On the one hand, it is held the action marks progression, while the older and more conservative element prophesy regression in the labor movement.

Like circumstances have been experienced in the East, followed by internal trade union disruptions, later to pass off like a blight and leave the legitimate labor movement brighter and stronger than ever. It cannot and will not otherwise in Victoria.

While in a trade union the Socialist declares he acts the part of a trade unionist, while not disputing his claims it is perplexing indeed to savvy what manner or kind of trade unionist he really is.

A great deal of speculation is being indulged in as to the ultimate outcome of the present crisis in the Labor Council. Counter movement to the Socialists is spoken of, and organization for that purpose, it is understood, is on foot. Such procedure is urged. Previous to this, Mr. Wetherell, right the Typographical Union, forwarded letter to each union asking their assistance to ward off Socialist predominance of the Labor Council. Several of the unions had taken action. In three instances, however, the delegates ignored the instructions of their unions and voted in favor of extending the Socialist influence. No doubt these unions will deal with these members. The letter referred to reads as follows:

Victoria, B. C., June 28, 1903.

The following resolutions were passed by this union at their meeting to-day, and I am directed to forward a copy to each union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, asking them to give the delegates specific instructions on the subject, so that some action may be taken by the Trades and Labor Council.

Yours truly yours,

GEORGE M. WATT,
Secretary No. 204.

"It is resolved, as an instruction to our delegates to the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria, B. C., that the organization of the trades unions of this city must be absolutely non-political, and must not allow its name to be used for political purposes, or its meetings to be utilized for discussing politics, by any person, party or association other than the trades unions. That the council shall not accept delegations from any union not chartered by the recognized national or international union of its particular trade, or any organization chartered by the American Labor Union or the International Union of America, all socialist unions necessarily and unavoidably political, and therefore antagonistic to the work of trade unions."

It might also be stated that the Labor Council has ignored the fundamental principles of the Dominion Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labor, from which institutions it holds charters. At the meeting of Wednesday night the following letter was read (after the regrettable action was taken from the secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress):

"Your kind favor of the 5th instant received and read with avidity. I observe that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, together with the presidents of the trades unions of this city, must be absolutely non-political, and must not allow its name to be used for political purposes, or its meetings to be utilized for discussing politics, by any person, party or association other than the trades unions. That the council shall not accept delegations from any union not chartered by the recognized national or international union of its particular trade, or any organization chartered by the American Labor Union or the International Union of America, all socialist unions necessarily and unavoidably political, and therefore antagonistic to the work of trade unions."

Trade unions raise wages and reduce the number of working hours, thereby affording working men the time and financial aid necessary to improve themselves intellectually and educate their children. Meantime the labor unionist becomes a better workman and a better citizen morally and socially; while his

employers will be compelled to pay him a living wage.

Trade unions raise wages and reduce the number of working hours, thereby affording working men the time and financial aid necessary to improve themselves intellectually and educate their children. Meantime the labor unionist becomes a better workman and a better citizen morally and socially; while his

employers will be compelled to pay him a living wage.

I am pleased to inform you that the congress executive has been in Ottawa in conjunction with their secretary for the three weeks past, in the Legislative Bill, which is aimed at international trade unions. Enclosed please find a sketch which I sent to the heads of all international unions. This is the most bitter fight I have ever seen between the industrial and legislative departments. The Manufacturers and Employers Association, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce have combined to support this bill, with the object of placing legislation upon our statute books to crush the only organization of the workers of Canada and the United States. They have sold K. C.'s to do their dirty work, and it would make your hair stand on end to hear and be compelled to listen to some of the utterly foundationless and malignant statements made by those representatives.

"Permit me to extend my most cordial thanks to your council for its expression of goodwill towards the congress. Without any flattery, I want to say that it is striking contrast with the action of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, which is doing everything in its power, I am credibly informed, to disrupt the A. F. of L., the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the international trade union movement (which is the only legitimate

children are being prepared to take up their work in the world as intelligent human beings, and not as mere machines."

On the 20th June, 1902, the number of employees on United States railways was 1,159,315, or an average of 354 employees for every 100 miles of the 200,150 miles of line.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the sphinx.

"Push," said the button.

"Take pains," said the window.

"Never be led," said the pencil.

"Be up to date," said the calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the ice.

"Do business on ticks," said the clock.

"Never lose your head," said the bar.

"Do a driving business," said the humor.

"Aspire to greater things," said the nutmeg.

"Make light of everything," said the fire.

"Make much of small things," said the microscope.

"Never do anything offhand," said the glove.

"Spend much time in reflection," said the mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the glue.

"Get a good pull with the ring," said the doorbell.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the glue.

"Trust to the stars for success," said the night.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the seal.—Life.

A delegate to the Trades Council has the privilege of resigning if he is not prepared to carry out the instructions of his union. There is no possible shadow of excuse for a delegate who violates his obligation by acting contrary to instructions given him by his union.

Thirty-three delegates of 57 were present and voted on the motion to override the constitution of the Trades Council and admit two illegitimate trade unions.

It is computed that there are 2,000 trade unionists in Victoria, less than 25 of whom are members of the Socialist party.

The International Bakers' and Masons' Union has a membership of over 8,000.

As a result of the demand of the rag peddlers of Victoria, Mich., that the junks be sold at the union price of \$25 for initiation, all the junk dealers of the city, with the exception of one, have been closed.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union has a membership in round numbers of 8,500 skilled workmen, and are dependent fully 40,000 men and boys. The union has over \$145,000 in its treasury.

The bootblacks of Seattle have formed a union, with 50 charter members.

The harnessmakers and saddlers of Seattle have organized, with 40 members.

Forty-five vegetable peddlers in Seattle have formed a union.

Lawyer (cross-examining)—Where was my maid at the time?

Witness—In my boudoir arranging my hair.

Lawyer—And where you?

Witness—Sir?

Monsieur will have grown sphere-muscle.

Or ever your race be run!

And all's well that ends well;

Whirl and follow the sun!

—Tennyson.

One of the most remarkable cases ever tried was recently decided in England, in which a man, having lost 2,000 cigars and had them insured for their value, smoked them up, and demanded his insurance, claiming that they had been destroyed by fire. The case was taken to court, and the judge decided in favor of the young man. The company had him arrested for setting fire to his own property, and the same judge ordered that he pay a fine or go to jail for three months.

The National Boilermakers' Society's Great Britain monthly report states that nearly 1,000 members are receiving old-age pensions without the need of resorting to a tax on the people's funds. While it is impossible to imagine a more deplorable dealing of dealing with the question, the report continues, the trade unions in many cases are solving it for themselves by taxing themselves to keep the superannuation fund solid and intact.

The National Boilermakers' Society's Great Britain monthly report states that nearly 1,000 members are receiving old-age pensions without the need of resorting to a tax on the people's funds.

While it is impossible to imagine a more deplorable dealing of dealing with the question, the report continues, the trade unions in many cases are solving it for themselves by taxing themselves to keep the superannuation fund solid and intact.

The statement brought down to 1903 runs as follows:

"The census of 1900 shows the average annual sum paid by this country to be \$437.50 per capita and the wealth produced per capita to be \$2,461 per year. The difference between these two sums represents the extent of robbery committed by the capitalist class in the working class."

We insist upon the political overthrow of capitalism as an absolutely necessary preliminary to the emancipation of the working class, and the establishment of a Socialist Republic. Other wise industry controlled by a capitalist state differs only from one controlled by an individual capitalist in the superior powers of the former to rob and oppress those under its thralldom. This is precisely the point that has been hitherto ignored by organizations appealing to the working class."

STATISTICS OF THE LABOR MARKET.

During the past ten years statements pertaining to give the wages paid and wealth produced by the wage workers employed in our manufacturing establishments have been compiled and presented in the socialist press and other papers, as well as stated from public platforms.

The statement brought down to 1903 runs as follows:

"The census of 1900 shows the average annual sum paid by this country to be \$437.50 per capita and the wealth produced per capita to be \$2,461 per year. The difference between these two sums represents the extent of robbery committed by the capitalist class in the working class."

Sometimes the article varies and the statement will read that the workers receive only 17 per cent. of what they produce and the capitalists 83 per cent. At other times the statement appears like this:

"Statistics show that the wage workers produce \$10 per day and receive \$1.38. Vote the socialist ticket and get what you deserve."

If the aggregate wages paid in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of the United States, as shown by the census of 1900, be divided by the number of employees it will be found that \$437.50 is the gross value of the product.

The gross value of the product is the net value.

The statement brought down to 1903 runs as follows:

"The census of 1900 shows the average annual sum paid by this country to be \$437.50 per capita and the wealth produced per capita to be \$2,461 per year. The difference between these two sums represents the extent of robbery committed by the capitalist class in the working class."

Sometimes the article varies and the statement will read that the workers receive only 17 per cent. of what they produce and the capitalists 83 per cent. At other times the statement appears like this:

"Statistics show that the wage workers produce \$10 per day and receive \$1.38. Vote the socialist ticket and get what you deserve."

If the aggregate wages paid in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of the United States, as shown by the census of 1900, be divided by the number of employees it will be found that \$437.50 is the gross value of the product.

This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$3,661,142,743, and this is the amount of wealth produced by the working class.

All will understand at once that the textile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost

\$7,318,144,755.

This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$3,661,142,743, and this is the amount of wealth produced by the working class.

All will understand at once that the textile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost

\$7,318,144,755.

This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$3,661,142,743, and this is the amount of wealth produced by the working class.

All will understand at once that the textile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost

\$7,318,144,755.

This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$3,661,142,743, and this is the amount of wealth produced by the working class.

All will understand at once that the textile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost

\$7,318,144,755.

This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$3,661,142,743, and this is the amount of wealth produced by the working class.

All will understand at once that the textile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost

\$7,318,144,755.

This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$3,661,142,743, and this is the amount of wealth produced by the working class.

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

The annual report for the year ending May 31, of the North Star Mining Company, operating a silver-lead mine at Kimberley, East Kootenay, just issued, states that development work carried on during the period under review has not resulted in the disclosure of any large additional ore bodies, "although indications are very encouraging." A dividend was paid for the quarter ending August 31, but on December 1 the directors decided that it was in the interests of the shareholders to suspend payment of further dividends in order to keep the company in a strong financial position and enable them to continue development work to profit and ensure a full exploration of the property. The total amount of development work done during the year amounted to 12,493 feet of drifting, crosscutting, sinking, raising and diamond drilling. The work, it is stated, from now on will be more confined and not so scattered as last year. The theory that the ore deposits were only to be found on the surface, or rather that there was small chance to find them at depth, was, in the opinion of management, advanced on insufficient evidence. During the year 3,426 tons of ore were shipped, the average value of which averaged 29.5 ounces silver and 36 per cent. lead. The accounts show a credit balance of \$70,457.55, of which \$21,000 represents profit on proceeds of ore sales and miscellaneous receipts.

A Skean City correspondent writes to me as follows: "Winter and spring developments in this division have resulted in several important discoveries of rich veins and points of claims on the smaller hills of vein, having been generally very successful. On Ten-Mile creek the Enterprise mine has been steadily and profitably worked under lease, while the owners of the Highland Light have opened up a body of \$1,000 ore and hope to establish some record shipments. The Westmount and the Victoria are yielding profits. The latest reported strike on the Black Hawk, which now shows a typical heavy silver of that part of the district, on Springer creek development has been fairly steadily maintained, and has resulted in proving the continuance at depth of large deposits of low grade ore at the Black Prince. The last carload of ore shipped from the Republic was the highest grade of the season; and the Marion and Dayton, both under lease, have shipped ore averaging \$250 per ton. London Creek has been more than twice as productive as last year, and the properties near the headwaters are showing up exceedingly well. To sum up, the district as a whole is busy, some mistakes are being rectified, the narrow rich veins are being more carefully mined, while the large deposits are being systematically explored."

In the Sandon section, the Skean Star recently declared a dividend of \$25,000. Many dividends in this district have been of rare occurrence of late, but under the improved conditions which we now prevail, the Skean should easily regain its old position as the premier profit-seeking district of the Kootenays. The Boundary Creek Times, reviewing the results of the half-year's mining operations in that district, remarks that while the anticipations of an exceptionally large output this year have been somewhat disappointed, as a result of unforeseen and uncontrollable outside social conditions, yet the aggregate production for the six months of 274,000 tons is far from unsatisfactory, easily exceeding as it does the total of the 1902 shipments. Of the productive mines, the Grassy have contributed the largest relative tonnage, partly, it is explained, on the grounds that the company succeeded in securing a fuel supply from other sources than the Crow's Nest at the time of the Pernie labor troubles. The total tonnage of these mines in 1902 was 310,000 tons, in round numbers, and, up to July 30, the tonnage this year is about 163,000. The Mount Lode mine has fallen short, on account of the smelter being idle. Last year's tonnage was about 140,000 tons, and for the half-year just closed about 50,000. Of course, with a reasonable show the difference can be easily overcome and the tonnage far exceeded before the close of the year. The Sunspot has more than equalled half of last year's tonnage; the Snowshoe in the half year has exceeded by 6,000 tons its output for all of 1902. The Mount C. mine has just about equalled its output for last year. The small tonnage from the Sunspot and the shortage in Mother Lode shipments is accounted for by reason of the fact that both the B. C. mine and the Snowshoe have largely increased their tonnage. These ores have been treated at the Sunspot and B. C. Copper Company's smelters, and in the absence of an adequate supply of coke the shipments from the company's own mines were necessarily curtailed. In the first half of the half-year exceeded by 2,000 tons last year's total shipments.

In addition, the high-grade mines near Greenwood shipped about 800 tons in six months. The Crow's Nest Pass Company expect to be able to meet the requirements of the smelters as soon as the Morrissey coke ovens are ready. Coke is coming in a little more freely even now. The Grassy people have secured a large shipment of coke from Sparhawk, Washington; three trains are now away, a fourth will be blown in next week, and two additional furnaces will be ready in a few weeks. This will give six furnaces in all, with a capacity of 2,300 tons daily. The Montreal & Boston Company will blow in the second furnace next week, and the third will soon be here, and the B. C. Copper Company has its two furnaces running. The capacity of all these furnaces is about 3,500 tons daily, which if running full blast for six months will turn over \$100,000 in that time, not counting of coke, fuel or labor troubles, accidents, and other causes may intervene to keep the output down. In any case it is safe to state that the total this year will show a healthy increase over last year.

The high-grade mines near Greenwood continue, furthermore, to make a wonderfully good showing, the last returns on a carload of ore sent from the Providence to the Trail smelter giving the extraordinary valuation of \$225 per ton, or gold 1.92 oz., silver 373.4 oz., and 10.4 per cent. copper. The Waterlow and McKinney is said to have produced a profit of \$7,500, and it is expected that the July return will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

A rich strike of copper-gold ore is reported to have been made near Nelson on Eagle Creek, a lead 16 feet in width having been uncovered on the Central claim, from which assays of \$23.50 were obtained. Commenting on this discovery, the Nelson Daily News pertinently points out that the circumstances of development work having been carried on for years past, small strings with a large lead lying only a few feet off is a good example of the surprises and discoveries that lie in wait for the prospector in the Kootenays. This section of the country was supposed to have been thoroughly prospected, and where the big lead was struck has been gone over probably dozens of times by experienced and capable prospectors, but no hint of the rich ore lying below was found till the accident of an inconvenient place to work a shaft caused the owners of the claim to decide to wash off the face of the rock.

Shipments from B.C. are now aggregate approximately 190,000 tons; and as the output from Le Roi is to be increased in the near future, and a number of new mines will shortly join the

not willing to give a royalty of more than 10 per cent. while Budd & Giddon offered 10 per cent. on sales under \$3,000, 12 per cent. on sales over \$3,000, and 20 per cent. on sales over \$6,000.

So, as Charles Read's agent, I accepted the offer, and gave him the advance price sheet, written to me, and the book was published on the appointed day here and in London. It proved to be the best and the best-selling book of its author, despite the civil war, and reporters were pleased that the failure of its first part being the publication of "A Good Fight" would operate against its success, and other publishers were inclined to take the same view.

The great merit of the work, however, at once overcame this disadvantage, of my subsequent correspondence with Charles Read I am reminded by a collection of his letters. How was he? He wrote back to me once wrote: "Friends at a distance should write often, so that the silken cords of their friendship may never be broken. Why don't you write often?"

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

New York, June 22.

In the Matter Of Pelagic Sealing

Efforts At Washington to Have Joint High Commission Meet Again.

Endeavor of U. S. to Secure Prohibition of Sealing on High Seas.

Much disappointment is expressed at the suspended operations by the Canadian Gold Fields Company, one of the most important undertakings in the Barkerville district. It is hoped, however, that this is merely a temporary expedient. Meanwhile the test borings have been completed on the Cariboo Consolidated Company's La Fontaine property, Lightning Creek, and preparations are now being made to sink a three-compartment shaft to 1,700 feet. The Cariboo is found to be about 120 feet below the present level, which is considerably less than half the depth of Shough Creek. Good progress has been made since the inception of the work, and now that all the machinery is on the ground, it is hoped that Mr. Bailey will strike bedrock within the time he estimated. The main shaft-house will be about 40x100 feet, boiler room, 25x40 feet, and machine shop, store room, etc., the size of the boiler room.

A Vancouver journal announces the immediate exploitation of the Britannia mine at Hope, S. C., on a large scale, and adds that it is proposed to install a tram capable of carrying 2,000 tons daily from the mine to tidal water, a distance of four miles; while large smelting works in the vicinity of the property are also contemplated.

Very considerable satisfaction is expressed in the Skean and East Kootenay at the announcement of the Dominion government's decision in respect of affording the silver-lead mining industry in British Columbia much-needed assistance.

It is further proposed to the upholding of the miners' strike, and the President, at least, is not disposed to create a new commission for any purpose.

Congress was asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to cover the expenses of another meeting of the Joint High Commission, and this sum was put on an appropriation bill by the Senate, but was cut out in the House by the opponents of reciprocity with Canada, a project that, it was feared, would be advanced by the reconvening of the commission. The state department is now anxious to arrange for another meeting of the commission at the earliest practicable date, and probably before a special appropriation could be secured from Congress. No funds are available to pay salaries of the commissioners, who will give their services without compensation; but a considerable expenditure would be necessary for clerical force, traveling expenses, etc., especially if any of the sessions should be held in Canada. If held to be consistent with the terms of the law, it is probable that the \$20,000 appropriation, which has thus far proved sufficient in the hands of the state department officials, will be utilized to meet the necessary expenses of the Joint High Commission.

The Fur Trade Review says also: "The Japanese government is showing an inclination to take a more reasonable view of the proposition to unite with Great Britain and the United States in revising and amending its legislation pertaining to sealing in the Pacific."

For more than a year the state and treasury departments have endeavored to induce Japan to recognize her responsibilities in reference to the sealing question and to consent to its discussion entirely apart from other controversies between the two governments. The Japanese foreign office has recently addressed a note to the president, proposing to enter upon negotiations if certain minor concessions can be made, which it now seems probable the state department will agree to. Should Japan decide to join with the United States and Great Britain in a revision of the regulations, to be followed by legislation on the part of Japan and the Canadian government similar to that on the statute books of the United States, there can be no doubt that the long-standing controversy would be brought to a speedy conclusion, and an entirely predictable series of regulations adopted."

KIDNAPPED BY BENNETT.

Kinahan Cornwallis never reached British Columbia, but remained in New York to become an editor on the Herald, and the American agent of the late Charles Read.

The following interesting reminiscence is contributed to the New York Evening Post:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Sir, Your correspondence ... suggests some reminiscences of Charlie Read; and he may rest assured that the initials C. R. in the copy of the first American edition of "The Cloister" and the Heart," to which he refers, are not written by me.

At the time of the original publication of the story of the sealed picture of medieval life and Erasmus.

Charles Read was never in America, I dined with him in London on the evening before he left for New York to edit for the New York Tribune in 1890. He had

his own house at No. 6 Bolton Row, Mayfair, when not at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow; and he frequented the Garrick Club, Oxford, and later in London; and I was then on my way to fill a similar position under Governor Douglas at Vancouver, and that, too, to Charles Read, and Charles Read came to me in New York. As you will see, I will give you a letter of introduction to Harper Brothers, my publishers there. I would like to go with you, but the sea makes me so deathly sick I should never live to get across the Atlantic. You are only a citizen, and travel agrees with you.

I duly presented this letter, and Mr. Fletcher Harper took me home with him.

He is the son of the famous George Fletcher Harper, my publisher there.

I would like to go with you, but the sea makes me so deathly sick I should never live to get across the Atlantic. You are only a citizen, and travel agrees with you.

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me to dine and publish him. The night at Fort Washington, "Come in," said he, "about half past three, and we will go out together. You will see my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Isabella, and find him remarkably well informed."

I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the Mr. James G. Bennett of the New York Journal. He invited me

